

creedy in all his movements. He showed, in confidence, to one to whom he addressed himself, a letter from M. Haugwitz, the Minister of the King of Prussia, who endeavored to point out to the Hanse Towns how much the Confederation the North would turn to their advantage, it being the only means of preserving their liberty, by establishing a formidable power. However, to the first communication only an assive answer was returned. M. Van Sienen, the Syndic of Hamburg, was commissioned by the Senate to inform the Russian Minister that the affair required the concurrence of the burghers, and that before he could submit it to them it would be necessary to know its basis and conditions. Meanwhile the Syndic Doormann proceeded to Lubeck, where there was also a deputy from Bremen. The project of the Confederation, however, never came to anything. I scrupulously discharged the duties of my functions, but I confess I often found it difficult to execute the orders I received, and more than once I took it upon myself to modify their severity. I loved the frank and generous character of the Hamburgers, and I could not help pitying the fate of the Hanse Towns, heretofore so happy, and from which Bonaparte had exacted such immense sacrifices.

On the principal gate of the Hanse Towns is inscribed the flowing motto, well expressing the pacific spirit of the people: *Da nobis pacem, Domine, in diebus nostris*. The territorial and elected government, which did everything to procure the happiness of these towns, was led to believe that the sacrifices imposed on them would be recompensed by the reservation of their neutrality. No distrust was entertained, and hope was kept alive by the assurances given by Napoleon.

Imrg, Reuss, Reuss-Ebersdorf, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Lobenstein; Reuss-Schleiz, 450; Salm-Kyrburg, Salm-Salm, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 650; Waldeck, 400.

The Emperor of Germany, Francis II., had already in 1804, on Napoleon taking the title of Emperor, declared himself Hereditary Emperor of Austria. After the formation of the Rhenish Confederation and Napoleon's refusal to acknowledge the German Empire any longer, he released the States of the Holy Roman Empire from their allegiance, declared the Empire dissolved, and contented himself with the title of Emperor of Austria, as Francis I.

The Confederation of the North, as already stated, was to have been formed by Prussia, Saxony, Hesse, and the Hanse Towns.